

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1851.

NO. 8.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS FOR 1852.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

	1824-25	1825-26	1826-27	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31	1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	28
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1800- [COMMUNICAT

1800- [COMMUNICAT

WETTERBERG'S MANIFESTO.

The Board of Commissioners met on Tuesday the 23d day of December inst., at the house of Mrs. T. J. Tate, in the borough of Hamburg, and organized by calling Col. Jas. H. Towner to the chair, and appointing H. M. Secretary, pro tem. On motion it was

Resolved, That reports be now received by the Commissioners present, of the amount of stock subscribed in their respective districts for the purchase of land to be sold to the State.

Reported, That the following persons were appointed to canvass their respective townships:

J. Musselman, Sr., and Andrew Marshall, Clinton.
Sanford Schroeder and J. Musielman, Jr., Auburn.
D. Schinner, Henry Myers, and Geo. L. Taylor, Cumberland.
Andreas Heintzelmann, Franklin.
Wm. B. Wilson, Hamilton.

And for the remaining townships the gentlemen previously appointed.

Resolved, That Saml. Miller, Abraham J. and Josiah Benner be appointed to co-operate as agents among the farmers, in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the business of the board be to conduct and prosecute the business of the stock taken in the township, until the required amount be subscribed, and that they be required to prosecute their business to completion in one month.

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of the Board have power to name agents to visit such towns where agencies may be required.

Resolved, That Thomas Warren be substituted and appointed to collect money by voluntary subscription, to delay expenses of soliciting stock.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns to meet at 10 o'clock on the 15th day of January next, Monday.

On motion, the Secretary, and that the absent members be requested to invite Mr. Isaac Caw, President of the State, and Messrs. Hall, Gro., and Hon. R. J. Fisher, and Hon. D. DuBois, to attend the meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

J. D. TAXTON, Pres.

R. M'CHURD, Sec.

Congress having tendered to us with the compliment of national welcome and invited him to visit the Capital, it will be interesting in this connection, to recall the manner of LAFAYETTE's reception here being the only two instances in which our national legislature has extended higher honor to foreigners. The National Intelligencer, referring to the accounts of this transaction at that time, says Lafayette was invited by each House to a within its chamber; the committee on subject having publicly announced that "contemplating every wish to make the reception of Lafayette as complimentary as possible," they yet found difficulties in way of a joint reception, and considered it better that each House should adopt some form in the reception of that distinguished individual." The General accordingly presented to the Senate by committee with this simple introduction: "We introduce LAFAYETTE to the Senate of the United States;" and the General, advancing to the chair, was introduced by the President of the Senate to a seat prepared for him on the right adjacent to him was made. The Senate joined soon after his being seated, and then the President and Members of both body paid their individual respects to him. On the day following the General was introduced to the House with similar ceremonies. On that occasion, Mr. Speaker Clay, rising from the chair, made to him beautiful and eloquent address, to which Lafayette made a reply, expressing his knowledge of the continued good will of the American people, of his delight in their progress, and his undiminished attachment to the institutions of the country for whose freedom and independence he fought nearly fifty years before. To the House then adjourned, and the members by their Speaker paid their personal respects to him.

WAR THE CONSEQUENCE OF INTERVENTION.—Acknowledgment by Kossuth.

The late speech of Kossuth to the Bar of New York, calls forth very general comment in the press of that city, as most in all quarters of the country. The Journal of Commerce says that the Mayor gathers new confidence from the demonstration of sympathy, candor and frankness. Kossuth, says the Journal, is not the man to "decline the consequences of his principles," which he declares must eventuate in a war if he makes any declaration of principles which should not be respected by the despotic power. The Journal cannot sympathize with him in this extent. It replies to him in the following strain:—

"We tell him today, with a confident assurance,—a temporary enthusiasm, that the Government never can and never will be constituted as it now is, take one step in the ruinous direction of these extravagant hopes. The preservation of our own country is the first consideration of our people. Our Union is the foundation on which we have erected the mighty pyramid of greatness." If broken up and dissolved, "tumblers over and the nations of the earth respect us no more." In the interminable questions which arise for our decision, we are bound to regard the whole country, and decide them without reference to matters peculiar to ourselves. A calm examination of our own internal affairs, must satisfy the warm-hearted young men who offer their attention to noble quest that while it is proper and becoming to bestow them in the most grateful manner, and with every mark of sympathy for his cause there are yet higher considerations from which we cannot swerve. Our country first—our country ever, must be the watchword in every struggle—its preservation without a star diminished—its dangers hope—and policy be the tongue, even if he be that of Kossuth, which shall deliver the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers."

The public press is fast veering towards the true doctrine on the subject of Kossuth's claim upon the American government, viz.: that a mere declaration against intervention would avail nothing, and that a declaration to be followed up by action—irrevocably lead to war. The local



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 29th, 1851.

We present the compliments of the holiday season to our readers—and wish them many a happy New Year.

New Year's Day.

Our carrier desires us to inform the patrons of the "SENTINEL" that he has prepared a Poem, dedicated to them, and will deliver it on Thursday morning next. He hopes all his kind friends will be ready to receive it, and in return—ah! he is too modest to speak out—but they know what he means.

Cold Weather.

On Saturday morning last, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to twelve degrees below zero, in this place—being the lowest for many years!

Congress.

There has been nothing of interest transacted in either House of Congress during the past week.

On Wednesday last, the President communicated to Congress a document from the Secretary of State, in regard to the case of Mr. Thrasher, who has been sentenced by the authorities of Cuba for conduct during the late invasion, and had claimed the protection of the U. States, as a citizen.—Mr. Webster sets forth the law of domicile under the laws of nations, and especially, in the Island of Cuba, showing that Mr. Thrasher has so involved himself as to be divested of his claim to protection as an American citizen under the Treaty of 1795.—The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There was another arrival from Europe on Friday, bringing intelligence three days later. All was comparatively quiet in France, although several Departments had been placed in a state of siege. The vote of the Army, as far as heard from, is 65,000 in favor, and 3,500 against Napoleon. The total number of arrests up to the 12th inst. was 1800 in Paris alone.

The Rev. SERPENTUS TUSTIN, of the Presbyterian Church, has been obliged, by continued ill health, to cease his ministerial functions, and has accepted a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

The Lancaster "Whig" of Tuesday last, says that "Hon. T. STEVENS is detained from his seat in Congress by severe sickness. He is still confined to his room, and will scarcely be able to reach Washington for a week or ten days."

The letter of HENRY CLAY, resigning his seat in the Senate of the U. States, was read in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday last, and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on Tuesday (to-morrow).

ROBERT H. GALLAGHER, Esq., proprietor of the Richmond Republican, has established a new Banking House in Washington City, and is issuing paper, every dollar of which he circulates, he assures the public will be represented by something tangible and substantial in the shape of gold and silver, drafts on the U. S. Treasury, or Virginia bankable funds. We learn that his paper is very favorably received in Baltimore. The title of the note is "The Bank of the Union."

Specie Going!

The steamer Arctic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on the 20th, with 40 passengers, and \$370,000 in American gold!

A destructive fire took place at Clarksville, Tenn., on the night of the 18th. The tobacco warehouses of McClure and Bowden, and the pork-house of Mr. Chamberlain, with a number of adjacent buildings, were destroyed, together with a large number of hogs, land, &c. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

The house of Mr. Wm. Tebbets, in Wallborough, N. H. was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, and Mr. Tebbets perished in the flames. His wife and two children were rescued in an insensible condition from suffocation, and a third and fourth child—a daughter of 12 and an infant—who succeeded in escaping, were afterwards badly frozen.

There are six thousand paupers in the almshouses and hospitals of New York City, supported at the public expense. The Tribune says there are at least forty thousand persons in the city who have no regular employment, but who live from day to day by picking up what little work they can get. Such was not the case when the Tariff of 1842 was in operation.

From the Auditor General's report, just published, we glean the following items:—The valuation of Real and Personal Property, in the County of Adams, for the year 1851, is \$1,673,224; Tax assessed thereon, as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners, \$13,872; Population of the County, 55,361; Taxable inhabitants, 5,761.

The Bank of Gettysburg issued originally relief notes to the amount of \$30,000—of which are redeemed \$20,422—leaving in circulation \$1,578.

The National Library Destroyed by Fire!

On Wednesday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, fire was discovered in the spacious and beautiful main Library Room of the Capitol at Washington City, and before any water could be brought to operate upon it, the whole room was irretrievably won to the power of the destroying element. The flames seemed to glide over and above the gallery as if its material were of the most combustible character. The firemen were soon upon the spot, and prevented the extension of the flames to the roof and domes of the Senate and House of Representatives.—They worked all day, and succeeded at last in extinguishing the flames, and a strong guard of marines were posted around the Capitol during the night, to be ready in case any new emergency should arise. President Fillmore and the members of the Cabinet and numerous members and officers of Congress were early on the ground, and active in their exertions.

About 35,000 volumes of books were destroyed, embracing many rare works which can never be replaced. About 20,000 volumes, which were in another room, were saved. No serious damage, except by water, was sustained by any other portion of the Capitol. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, as no fires or gas-lights were used in the Library. The loss is over \$200,000, and the greater portion of it is irreparable.

Besides the books, a number of superior Paintings were destroyed. Among them Stuart's painting of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus; and a number of other portraits of distinguished men. Between 11 and 1200 bronze medals of the Vatterm exchange, some of them more than ten centuries old, are amongst the valuables destroyed. A great deal of elegant Statuary was burnt and rendered worthless.

Arrival of Kossuth at Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last, Kossuth was received in Philadelphia in very handsome style. The turn-out of the military was very handsome. When the procession reached the State House, the scene was exciting. Here he stood up lathered in the barchouze, and received the unanimous and long-continued outburst of the popular welcome, sent forth enthusiastically from thousands of freemen, who were rejoiced to see the friend of European freedom standing before the hallowed spot of American liberty. He was conducted into the Hall of Independence, where he was addressed by the Mayor, to which he made a suitable reply. In the evening, a splendid banquet was given to him by the City authorities; but he was obliged to leave early, on account of indisposition.

Ability of the Senate.

Horace Greeley is of opinion that the Senate of the United States, during the fifteen years that he has known it, has deteriorated in the quality of its members.—"When I recall," he says, "the Senate as I first saw it—with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Forsyth, Benton, McDuffie, Wright, Ewing, Poindexter, etc., on its benches, and ask whether the present body is at all equal in force and dignity to that, I cannot answer in the affirmative." Yet he adds, our population has increased, in that period, more than ten millions. How is it that when we had but thirteen millions to choose from, we managed to select able men than we now do from twenty-three millions?

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—The fancy and music store of Wm. Croft, in Market street, was destroyed by fire this morning, about 3 o'clock. The second story was occupied by Mr. Wells, who suffers severely, losing his whole stock. The loss is about \$3,000.

Loss of a Steamer and Twenty-three Lives. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—A telegraphic dispatch in the St. Louis papers of the 15th, from Memphis, says that the steamer Clermont sunk in White river, and 23 lives were lost.

The Weather at the South.—All our Southern exchanges mention the extreme cold weather of last week. At Charleston such weather had not been experienced for fifteen years. Snow fell there and at Savannah on Wednesday, and the thermometer was as low as 16 degrees. Sleights were seen in the streets at Charleston, while at Savannah they had fine skating.

We learn that passengers for Pittsburgh, who leave Baltimore in the express train of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad at half past seven P. M., reach Pittsburgh in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours.

Wednesday week was the coldest day which has been experienced at Boston, in December, since 1835.

Chevalier Husemann, the Austrian Minister, has been requested, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, to communicate hereafter with the Department of State by letter, instead of by formal interview. The measure is said to be owing to the excited and anxious complaints of the representative of the Court of Vienna in reference to the movement of our Government respecting Kossuth.

An Exemplary Magistrate.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the 21st, an Alderman of the Southwark district, Philadelphia co., was arrested by the Marshal's police, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. His honor was locked up, and subsequently taken before a brother magistrate, who held him to bail to keep the peace and also required him to pay the usual fine and costs.

Health of Mr. Clay.

The accounts from Washington all represent the health of Mr. Clay to be in a very precarious condition. The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:—"The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast encompassing Mr. Clay. Inexorable Death moves space toward his distinguished victim. The lion is at last driven to his lair, and he hopelessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly the shadow of a hope left."

We learn by the last arrival from Europe, that the renowned Priestnitz, the author of the water cure for human disease, died lately at his residence at Grafenberg, aged 52 years. He left a very large estate.

The thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero, at Boston on Friday.

Kossuth was to reach Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, and preparations were making to give him a splendid reception.—He would go to Washington to-day.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for January, is on our table. Its embellishments are numerous, and some of them very handsomely executed.

Mr. Foote's resolution affirming the quality of the compromise measures has given rise to considerable debate in the U. S. Senate already, and is likely to produce a great deal more. What special good end the resolution is expected to accomplish, we are not given to know—since its adoption could give no additional sanction to measures which are laws already, while the discussion of the subject, opening old wounds again, is not well calculated, we should think, to promote harmony, but rather to disturb the public mind, which was of its own accord fast settling into tranquility.

The danger on this point, however, it must be confessed, is not so great as one at first might apprehend. The period of agitation cannot now be renewed with any alarming violence; its elements are pretty well exhausted, and the public are tired of the whole matter. The discussions in the Senate, therefore, however animated, possess but little interest out of doors. They may claim the negative merit of doing no great harm, and in the perception of this we may be reconciled to the fact that they are useless. The columns of the Intelligence, Union and Globe, are crowded with Senatorial speeches on this subject, which may be very eloquent for aught we know—for we have not read one of them, nor have we heard of anybody that has.

Since the resolution has been introduced it would be well, we think, to pass it at once without debate—if the thing is practicable. It would have been better if the resolution had not been introduced at all. Itself nothing but words—a mine of verbiage—likely to prove as exhaustless as the widow's curse.

It does not suit the progressive spirit of this age and country to go back to things once finished and done with. Our people are not resurrectionists to dig up dead bodies even for anatomical purposes. It might have been supposed that Mr. Foote had enough to do with the compromise when it was alive and kicking, to be satisfied to let it rest now, entombed in the archives of the past, while its spirit still lives and is potent. If that cannot harmonize our sectional differences, Mr. Foote's resolution will not be likely to do it.—Balt. Amer.

The Loco Note of Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Union denies the correctness of the classification of the delegates elect, so far as heard from in this State, to the next Democratic State Convention. The Union classifies them as 33 for Buchanan, 13 for Cass, and 7 whose preferences are unknown.

A New "Dodge."—The rogues are always wide awake for prey. The Kossuth fever in New York has given them a good opportunity to practice their dishonest tricks in a new form. They call at stores with the request that the proprietor will subscribe for a ticket to a ball which they are getting up for Madame Kossuth. They have no tickets and ask no money; but the real object is to obtain names which will figure advantageously on checks, bank notes, orders, &c., in other words to aid in an extensive scheme of forgery.

Fire at Cincinnati.—Thirteen houses on Walnut and Thirteenth streets, in Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire last Sunday week. Henry Smith lost three; Henry Adams one; John Simon two; Jacob Diehl one; Mr. Reilly one, and five others occupied by German families. Loss \$15,500, and one-third insured.

Serious Charge against a Railroad Company.—An inquest was held near Pittsburgh, on Thursday, over the body of Ann Leavignot, a native of France, who died in one of the wagons of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the verdict was that her death was produced by exposure, "caused by the culpable indifference with regard to human life, manifested by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in not providing better accommodations for the comfort of passengers, emigrants more especially." The evidence showed that a large number of immigrants, including the deceased, were exposed for twenty-four hours, in a violent snow storm, on the top of a hill, having left the canal boat, in which they arrived at Lockport, where she became frozen in the ice.

Singular Accident.—On the 21st ult., while Mrs. Nancy Mulky, of Lexington, Mo., was smoking a pipe, she slipped and fell with such violence as to force the stem entirely through her neck, and causing her death.

Health of Henry Clay.—It is stated that as soon as the weather will permit, Mr. Clay will proceed to Philadelphia. He is very infirm, and his right lung is said to have been pronounced, by Dr. Jackson, to be affected by deeply seated bronchitis, while the left lung is in a perfectly healthy condition. His appetite and digestion are good, but notwithstanding this he has been constantly losing strength for the last six months, a symptom by no way favorable. His health is believed to have been seriously affected by the excitement at the last session of Congress, and the interest and anxiety with which he battled for the compromise measures.

From Mexico.—Congress was, at the last accounts, engaged in the discussion of a new tariff project. A great storm at Mazatlan had flooded the whole town, destroyed all the frame houses, and some others, also four vessels, and stranded two, killed 22 persons and wounded a large number of others, drowned three sailors, and caused the suspension of the publication of the newspaper there. A party of nine Americans, while travelling through Durango, were attacked by a number of Indians, who wounded one, and robbed him of \$300. The same Indians were encountered two days after, by a party of twenty-two Americans, and a battle ensued, which ended in the dispersing of the Indians, and the recovery of the stolen property.

The arrival in Mexico of a Papal legate has caused an immense sensation. An outbreak at Cordova, which was supposed to have been suppressed, appears to be again alive. Romero, the leader, with a respectable force, had renewed hostilities and dispersed a detachment of six Government dragoons. Proposals had been made to him which it was thought he would accept. Congress had refused to appropriate \$700,000 to suppress this revolt. Four British men of war vessels had arrived at Vera Cruz, the object of whose arrival was a matter of speculation.

A most destructive fire took place at Flint, Michigan, on the night of the 29th, which destroyed an entire block of stores, dwellings, &c. including the post-office. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Married.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. DANIEL SHANABROCK, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MYERS, of Adams co. On the 25th inst., by the same, Mr. MORGAN H. SWOPE, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss LUCINDA M. LANDIS, of German township. On the 26th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL LOOP, to Miss LYDIA A. WEAVER—both of Franklin township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Sechler, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, of Middlebury, Vt., (formerly of this country,) to Miss CATHERINE N., eldest daughter of the late Mathias N. Forney, of Hanover. On the same day, by the Rev. S. Gaudin, Mr. DANIEL MARCH, to Miss JULIA ANN DITZLER—both of this country.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. CORNELIUS BROCHER, to Miss MARY JANE MILLER—all of this country.

On the 18th, by the same, Mr. HOWARD MILLER, to Miss FIANNA KIMMELL—all of this country.

Died.

On Thursday evening last, in this borough, Mrs. MARY WITHEROW, wife of Mr. Samuel Witherow, (plough-maker,) in the 67th year of her age.

On the 8th inst., in Hampton, Mrs. JANNAH MARIA PICKING, wife of Henry A. Picking, daughter of John Drough, Esq., aged 31 years, 2 months and 1 day.

In this borough, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. DANIEL N. BOLLINGER, of Middletown, Md., a member of the Sophomore Class of Pennsylvania College.

CONTINGENT.

At a meeting of the Phenomenon Society of Pennsylvania College, held Dec. 21th, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased God to remove from our midst DANIEL N. BOLLINGER, a worthy and promising member of our association, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the sovereignty will of an overruling Providence, we feel constrained to give expression to the deep emotions of sorrow which swell our breasts at this solemn event.

Resolved, That as fellow-members of the Pennsylvania Society, we cordially testify to the amiable and christian disposition which the deceased ever manifested in all his intercourse with us, and which has won for him our highest sentiments of esteem.

Resolved, That although he is destined no more to mingle with us as he was accustomed to do, yet we will ever fondly cherish his memory as a hallowed feeling of our hearts, and never cease to regret the mournful dispensation which has so suddenly dissolved his connection with our association.

Resolved, That the hall be put in mourning for a period of ninety days, and the members wear the usual badge on their left arm for six weeks.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have these resolutions inserted in the "Catoctin White" of Middletown, Md., and the papers of Gettysburg, and to write a letter of condolence to his bereaved father.

T. T. THOMPSON, Secy.
LEWIS HIPPEE, Com.
G. W. SCHMUCKER, Com.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At her residence in Washington City, on Monday the 23d of December, inst., Mrs. NANCY M. KING, wife of William King, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, aged 36 years 9 months and 25 days.

A terrible accident occurred on Sunday, the 12th inst. near Prattville, Georgia. The carriage of Mr. R. Winn, in which were his wife and four children, came in contact with the Macon train and was dashed to pieces. Two of the children and the driver, a negro, were instantly killed. The two other children were so seriously injured as to render their recovery hopeless. Mr. Winn was also very much hurt, but would probably survive. The driver had a bottle of liquor in his pocket and is supposed to have been intoxicated—hence the accident.

Summit of a Criminal.—A man named Stary Stockton, who at the last term of the Burlington county, N. J., Court, was indicted for manslaughter, in having killed a man named Henry Ridgeway, committed suicide at Mount Holly, on Saturday morning last, the 20th inst., about 8 o'clock, by shooting himself with a gun, the charge from which went in at the right side. He died almost immediately. He was under bail in \$30,000 for his appearance to take his trial; and since the term commenced one of his sureties has committed suicide also.

Fatal Accident.—Three Swedish sailors, named Henry Brown, John Henry and Charles Moore, were precipitated from a scaffold, in New York, on Monday, a distance of 75 feet. Brown died in a few minutes; Henry had his thigh broken and was otherwise fatally injured; and Moore escaped with slight bruises.

Santa Anna.—The Ex-President of Mexico, the world-over known Santa Anna, family and suite, embarked from Kingston, St. Vincent, for Jamaica, 26th ult. No worldly consideration, he stated previous to his departure, would ever induce him to return to Mexico.

We ask the attention of our numerous readers to the People's Cheap Store of KELLER KURTZ, S. E. Corner of Centre Square, and his stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, English and American Annuals, Bibles and Prayer Books, Fancy Goods, Fancy Glassware, Porcelain, Fancy Stationery, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fine Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, comprising a large and desirable assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Shoes, also Hats and Caps—all the latest style. The stock of the Establishment, consisting of the above articles, is not equalled by that of any other house here. The collection is an exceedingly choice one, made by Mr. KURTZ himself. There is, in short, no depository of the kind alluded to in our town, where the most fastidious could as completely satisfy themselves as at the store of our neighbor KELLER KURTZ; and as the season of gift-making is at hand, when nearly every one is in search of some article for a Christmas or New Year's Present, with which to express those affections which belong to the hour—we trust the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country will call and see the extensive assortment alluded to.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is—BOSTON, No. 10, Seelye Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.			
Flour	-	3 94 to 4 00	
Wheat	-	88 to 90	
Rye	-	70 to 72	
Corn	-	64 to 66	
Oats	-	36 to 37	
Beef Cattle	-	5 00 to 6 75	

NOTICE.

Samuel Shreever, Trustee of Margaret Shreever and Catherine Shreever. In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, December 24th, 1851.—Rule to show cause why Trustee should not be discharged—returnable on the Third Monday of January, 1852.

By the Court, W. W. PAXTON, Prothy.

Dec. 29

A Jack and Jennet for Sale.

THE subscriber has two very fine JACKS, either of which he will sell. One of them is the first premium at the Valley Cattle Show, held at this county on October last, and also the first at the last Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. They were selected from the best stock in the United States. Either of them full fifteen hands high, and in every respect very superior animals.—One seven and the other nine years old next spring. The JENNET is of the same stock, and also took the first premiums at each of the above exhibitions. Persons wishing to purchase, for further information, will please address the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or call at Rock Hall five miles south-west of Charlestown, where the stock can be seen.

THOMAS H. WILLIS.
Charlestown, Va., Dec. 29. 1m

NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to one of long standing, will find it to their interest to call and pay up, because their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Dec. 22. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH SPANGLER, late of Fayette township, Adams county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Dec. 27. HENRY STANGLER, Adm'r.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADVERTISEMENT ACCOUNTS of the deceased person herein mentioned, will be presented at the Office of the Court of Adams county, for confirmation and payment, on Monday the 18th day of January next.

The first and last account of Jacob Henry, Guardian of Jacob Henry, minor children of Abraham Henry, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, Register.

TO CHURCH BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received by Nicholas Connel, in Gettysburg, until Saturday the 10th day of January next, for building a CATHOLIC CHURCH in Gettysburg. Plans and specifications for the Church can be seen at any time by persons wishing to bid, by calling upon NICHOLAS CONNELL, one of the Committee in Gettysburg.

By order of Rev. J. Connel, Committee.
NICHOLAS CONNELL,
JOHN MARTIN,
JOSEPH SMITH,
JOSEPH CASE.

N. B. Rev. James Connel yet continues the officiating Clergyman, and by his liberality and good conduct the Congregation is in a prosperous condition.

Dec. 22

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, until

Tuesday the 20th day of January next, for building a WOODEN BRIDGE, latticed and roofed, over Marsh-creek, where the road leading from Gettysburg to Nunnemaker's mill crosses said creek. The Bridge to be of one span of 100 feet in length.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen at any time, by persons wishing to bid, by calling upon J. Aushbaugh, Clerk of the Commissioners, in Gettysburg.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Attest: J. Aushbaugh, Clerk.
Dec. 15.

LOOK OUT! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted prior to January 1st, 1849, in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq., in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. All claims must be closed.

Dec. 15. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing the public, that he has discontinued his professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of JAMES G. REED, Esq., of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Valuable Three-Story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE SWOPE, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

FOR RENT.

The Large Three-story BRICK HOUSE, on the Corner of the Public Square, now in the occupancy of A. B. KURTZ. For terms, apply at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Dec. 1.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE & STORE ROOM. It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 18.

GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving the best selected and cheapest assortment of these SEASONABLE BOOKS, ever offered to the public.

Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Dec. 15.

WOOD WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of WOOD. Those who have promised him Wood in payment of accounts, are requested to deliver it immediately—otherwise they will be expected to pay the money. Those interested will please take notice, and act accordingly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Oct. 27.

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on accounts of long standing, to call and pay him, and those persons who have contracted to deliver WOOD, are notified to bring it on as specified as possible. Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 7.

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Al

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Crisis in France—Dissolution of the Assembly—Paris in a State of Siege—A Change in the Ministry—Advance in Breach—Cotton Declined, &c. &c.

HALEFAX, Dec. 20.—The royal mail steamer Europa, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for New York, with seven days later intelligence from Europe, put in here this morning, short of coal.

She brings most important news from France, as well as other parts of Europe. Cotton has declined an 1, and breadstuffs generally have improved.

The Europa experienced a constant succession of heavy gales, and lost one man overboard during the passage.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst. She experienced a rough passage.

The steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Thursday the 4th inst.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is of the most important and exciting character, and is regarded as the commencement of a new state of governmental affairs for France. A coup d'état was made by President Napoleon on the second instant, of the most bold and important character. He seized the reins of the Government and dissolved the Assembly, declaring Paris in a state of siege, and appealing directly to the people to sustain him in his movement to arrest the monarchical tendencies of the Assembly.

The President's arrangements had been made with consummate skill and secrecy during the night of the 1st inst. The whole thing was done before the public had the least intimation of the event.

A new Ministry was formed, and a proclamation issued restoring universal suffrage and professing a new system of Government, with the instant election by the people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a council of State and two houses of Legislature.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the President's proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he ordered the immediate dispersion of the Assembly, with his plan for a new form of Government. The election for President is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people.

Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the intention of the President—an entire new Ministry having been formed during the night.

Pending the election the President proposes that the executive power remain in his hands. He says that he had been forced into his present position by the course of his opponents in the Assembly, and it is certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others of his opponents, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principal friends were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and were arrested if they refused. Two hundred members of the Assembly had been arrested and many subsequently released, but all the leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly, it was said, had given in their adhesion to the President, and telegraphic despatches from the departments state that the President's demonstration had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently these reports were contradicted, and several barricades erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken down by the troops.

At one of these barricades, two members of the Assembly, occupying prominent places, were killed in the conflict. On Tuesday a section of the Assembly continued to meet, and decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting was dispersed by the troops, and the decree ridiculed on all sides.

Troops had been stationed in the houses of M. Dupin, and other ex-officers of the Assembly who had been exempted from arrest.

The full rigor of the martial law had been proclaimed against all concerned in the barricades, and a large number had been shot.

Up to Thursday night the success of the President seemed certain, and advice received in London on Friday do not vary the aspect of affairs, though new elements of discord were constantly arising.

The Very Latest by Telegraph to London.

PARIS, Dec. 5th.—A decree was issued to-day ordering the voting on the 20th inst. to be done secretly, instead of in public. Rumors were rife of continued fighting, but they were not believed.

The latest published accounts state that the insurgents had been put down, but not without a severe struggle. Accounts from the provinces were generally favorable to the President.

Seven hundred French refugees left London for Paris on Thursday.

The French Government has entire control of the telegraph lines, and have stopped the transmission of all despatches.

The movements of the troops are rapid, silent but firm. On Thursday many barricades were thrown up. At 1 o'clock, while a body of 5,000 troops were passing along the Boulevards, several shots were fired from the neighboring houses.

The firing was returned by the troops, and the firing continued with spirit for half an hour. Further down the Boulevards cannon and muskets were freely used till 4 o'clock, when the fighting in that quarter ceased, but continued in other sections.

No definite particulars have been published, and little is known beyond the fact that a sanguinary conflict had taken place. Many persons not engaged on either side had been killed or wounded.

The latest accounts from Paris represent the troops as successful at all points.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle states, that Gen. Castellan, at Lyons, and Gen. Numejer, had declared against the President. This, however, is denied. Poas is also entertained of Gen. Migone's disposition towards the government.

Strasburg and Rheims are reported to have risen.

The correspondent of the London Daily News says, that Gen. Neumayer is march-

ing from the North with four regiments to oppose the President.

The correspondent of the Times states, that an attempted coup d'état by Dreye was promptly suppressed, and the most reliable accounts from the Departments were favorable to the President.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin to the 2d inst., state that the news had been received from Paris by telegraph, and had occasioned intense excitement. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet meeting.

SICILY.—The latest accounts from Palermo furnish a statement of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, headed by the Baron Ooze and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and to compel the King to abdicate in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo had declared in favor of the project.

The Thirteenth Regiment had fraternized with the people, but by the prompt action of the authorities the movement was checked. Several, including officers of the 13th Regiment, had been nabbed.

The Revolution in France.

It would be to indulge in vague conjectures to attempt to prognosticate the ultimate result of Louis Napoleon's bold usurpation in France. The daring character of the act will no doubt commend it to the admiration of the French people, who, with all their love of liberty, are subject to the fascination of power resolutely wielded and surrounded with eclat.

The extension of the right of suffrage to the whole people by President Bonaparte's Proclamation, may have the effect of confusing the issue which otherwise would have been distinct between the adherents of Louis Napoleon on the one hand, and the democratic and socialist parties on the other. The President himself claims to rule in the name of the people, and may declare himself as good a democrat as any one. But the hostile elements are powerful in France, and now that the matter has come to an arbitrament of force, the adversaries of the President will have to make up their minds to a decisive struggle. They have the means no doubt of a sharp conflict and perhaps a protracted one.

But we need not apprehend in France itself, we think, the recurrence of any of those shocking excesses which have attended revolutions and civil wars heretofore, in that country and in other parts of Europe. There is no royalty with its interwoven affinities to be uprooted—as will be the case in Germany, Italy and Hungary, when the people will rise against their hereditary rulers there. We may look, however, by every arrival from Europe to hear of interesting events. The first chapter of a new volume in the history of European affairs has opened—who can venture to judge in advance of the closing one? Time only can disclose.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Opinions of the New York Press.—The New York papers generally denounce in harsh terms the course of Louis Napoleon, in seizing the reins of government, dispersing the Assembly, and scattering to the winds the new Republic of France. The Tribune, in an editorial two columns in length, brands it as an act of daring usurpation, and calls upon the American government, which was the first to recognize the late Republic, to take the lead in silently rebuking the new rule just established by Louis Napoleon, by withdrawing our Minister, and standing aloof "until this rickety structure of brass and bayonets tumbles about the ears of its villain contriver." The Tribune says:

France has ceased to be a Republic, and has become a Military Despotism. The pretence of restoring universal suffrage is a mockery, and carefully guarded against becoming any thing else. The Constitution is annihilated by the dash of a pen; the elections for President and Assembly which it prescribes are fairs; there is no security, there is not a probability that the usurper would relinquish his power even if the people should elect some one else to the Presidency.

But such an election is morally impossible. The perjured villain has taken good care of that. With the Press muzzled, half the Nation in a state of siege, the Army everywhere masters, no liberty of assembling, no time allowed for a concentration of sentiment in favor of another candidate, nor even for agreement among the Republicans as to voting at this illegal invalid election, no other result than that foreordained is possible. The cards are so stacked that the knave must turn up trump, as intended.

The New York Times says France is the sport of unprincipled ambition, and adds:

Her constitution has been outraged by the man who solemnly swore to support it. Bayonets drive her legislators from their seats, and power usurps the place of law. Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding his professions, is playing the game of the despots of Europe. He has forced this issue upon France, at the present moment, because he knew that delay would be fatal to his schemes; that an organized stand would be made by the people for the Republic, against his machinations; and, therefore, he has seized upon the earliest moment to force his opponents into the struggle, when he was the best, and they were the least prepared.

So far as we can judge from our despatches, thus far he has been successful. The affair is obedient to his command. All his leading opponents are in prison. Desultory engagements in the street have resulted, as of course they must result, in his favor. Of the army will vote him President, if the people refuse to do so, the army will enforce his will. He seems likely to have a comparatively smooth path to the goal of his ambition. Supported by despotic diplomacy and the aid of foreign tyrants who understand him better than his people, and presented devotion to popular rights, his position is certainly a strong one. But it is scarcely possible that he should command the full confidence of the French people, or be accepted by them as a safe guardian and champion of the republic.

The Herald thus discourses of the probabilities of the success of Louis Napoleon: According to the best of our judgment, we are very much disposed to believe that Louis Napoleon, from the very boldness of his coup d'état, and the imperial traditions still hanging around his name, will be able to carry out, in every point of view, his program of revolution, which he has promulgated by proclamation in Paris and throughout the departments. He will no doubt have some strong elements of opposition to

content against among the socialists, the republicans, the Orleanists, and Bourbonists, of various shades and characters. But he never would have again appealed to universal suffrage unless under the strong conviction that, in the excitement of the moment, and in the enthusiasm created by his coup d'état, he could procure his own reelection, and the return of the two Chambers composed of friends of his system and his program.

For some time past, a very large and influential portion of society—the middle classes, and men of business in Paris and throughout the department—have changed their notions on the subject of government, to a considerable extent, particularly as regards democracy and republicanism. The great mass of the French people are without religion of any kind. Their highest happiness consists in enjoying the good things of this life, without caring for a future, for an eternity, or for a God, in any form or shape that can be perceived. They wish peace and good eating. Under these selfish feelings, they will generally unite in this movement of Louis Napoleon.

LATER

Arrival of the Baltic.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York, on Tuesday afternoon, with four days later intelligence from France. Her news shows the important fact that Louis Napoleon has been completely successful, and that, after some barricade fighting in Paris, France has acquiesced in his usurpation.

The following details of the closing scenes of the insurrection are given in the French papers: On Thursday the 4th, at about 12 o'clock, it was generally reported that barricades had been erected at the Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin, Rue St. Maurice, Transnonian, St. Mary and St. Martin. This rumor was subsequently found to be quite correct. The alarm now became so great that not only in the neighborhood of the disturbed district, but in other parts of the Boulevards, the Rue Richelieu, the Rue Vivienne, and all that part of Paris, the tradesmen closed their shops.

It appears that during the night an attempt had been made to excite the people by a repetition of the proceeding which produced such serious results in February, 1848. About 100 men, on blouse, commanded by several chiefs of sections, and preceded by two torches, paraded two corpses, of which they had become possessed after the carrying of the barricades which had been erected in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Rue St. Marguerite, went through the Rue Grenetel, Boulevard, and Transnonian, shouting "aux armes!" A few determined sergens de ville attacked this party, and carried off the dead bodies to the Morgue. Speculating on this scene of horrors, the rioters became more numerous, and proceeded to man four barricades which they had formed in this quarter. They were attacked by some detachments of the division of General Levasseur, and carried in a few moments.

Several insurgents were killed, and about fifty chiefs of sections and men in blouses were arrested. Three other barricades were abandoned at midnight by the insurgents. On Thursday morning, at an early hour, the prefect of police having been informed that 120 meturgard ex-representatives had met during the night, and drawn up a manifesto, took successful means to prevent its being posted up. The first barricades in the Rue Boulevard and Transnonian, were carried at 12 o'clock. The troops after the victory showed great clemency towards the insurgents, instead of shooting them.

At one o'clock, the insurrection had evidently made much progress. The insurgents appeared to be entirely masters of the quarters St. Denis and St. Martin. The houses forming the angle of these two boulevards were taken possession of by a great number of men armed with muskets and swords, many of which had been obtained by robbing the shops of armors. In the Rue St. Denis and St. Martin several insurgents entered the houses, and threw out of the windows articles of furniture to assist in forming barricades. There was great stupor in the whole of the quarter until the arrival of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and some regiments of the line, who in a few moments carried the barricades, and gave no quarter to the insurgents. At half-past four the troops were masters of the whole of the ground which had been occupied by the insurgents, and the wounded were carried away to the hospitals.

The troops began to move down the boulevards towards the Porte St. Denis about 1 o'clock, and the necessary measures being taken for an attack, the advance was made about two, on the large barricade there erected; more resistance was made than was expected, but at last the troops obtained possession of this first and greatest obstacle, where, in fact, the insurgents had concentrated their principal forces. The action here was an exceedingly sharp one, and it was even found necessary to batter down the barricade with cannon. The inside of the barricade, when the troops entered, was found covered with corpses and wounded men. The insurgents who escaped fled back on the barricades near the Porte St. Martin. Here, after the ground had been cleared away near the Porte St. Denis for the passage of troops, another series of attacks took place by the troops, on the four barricades which had been erected across the boulevards. The insurgents had here taken possession of several of the houses at each side, from which they prepared to fire on the troops. When the attack took place it was found necessary to send bodies of engineers into these houses to dislodge the insurgents. The resistance here was not by any means a vigorous one, and the troops successively, and without much trouble, took possession of the various barricades on the boulevards.

FRIDAY.—All the barricades made during the night were carried rapidly. The armed insurgents were shot on the spot or taken to the Ecole militaire, to be tried by court martial. After their condemnation, they were immediately taken into the Champs de Mars and shot. The number is said to be very great. Several of them were well known socialist chiefs. In many parts of Paris, yesterday, where the insurgents were caught breaking into houses, they were made to go on their knees, and were shot on the spot. At the shop of a milk-dealer, four were shot in this way. The irritation of the troops on the boulevards, when fired upon from three or four of the houses, was very great. They returned the fire en masse, and many persons in the crowd were killed. There must have been at least twenty or

thirty shot on the boulevards. At 9 o'clock at night 4 dead bodies were still lying on the steps of the Theatre des Varieties. M. Victor Hugo is a member of a Council of Resistance of Five, and directed the operations of the insurgents yesterday at La Chapelle, one of the Faubourgs. There were eight barricades, and for several hours no troops, but at about 9 o'clock they were all carried by about 500 troops of the line. Victor Hugo was not taken. A warrant for his arrest was out three days ago, but he has been hiding about, and could not be found. His family, knowing what a dangerous, wicked, and foolish part he was playing, were anxious for his arrest on Tuesday, as the only means of saving him. About 10,000 fresh troops arrived to-day, and altogether we have now, it is said, about 120,000 men. All the Boulevards are occupied, so are the quays, but the troops behave exceedingly well, and carriages are allowed to pass. The operations to-day have consisted chiefly in dispersing and arresting insurgents and carrying barricades. There was little resistance on any point, and at about 4 o'clock it was said that all danger was at an end.

The persons who in the early part of Thursday entered the Cafe de Paris and fired upon the troops, received no quarter; every man found in the house was killed. It was rumored that shots were fired from Tortoni's coffee house upon the troops, and it was immediately attacked by the soldiery. The same plea was urged for attacking M. Sallandrouze's carpet manufactory, which was riddled with cannon, and at least thirty of the workmen killed.

The large barrier at the Porte St. Denis was not taken till after two hours hard fighting and the loss of fifty to a hundred lives. At the Porte St. Martin, some hundreds of dead and wounded were found behind a barricade, and among the number was Lt. Col. Lobau.

On the right hand towards the Porte St. Denis, the houses and windows are completely smashed by cannon ball. Some of the houses in the boulevard are of modern construction, with terraces in front; these were occupied by the insurgents as early as twelve o'clock, and from them a murderous fire was directed upon the troops. Three artillerymen were shot down at their guns, and rendered furious by the loss of their comrades, the guns were loaded with ball, and four pieces of artillery continued to play upon them incessantly for more than an hour. The walls were perforated through and through, and the windows in the opposite side completely destroyed, owing to the reverberation. The shower of grape was as thick as hail, and it is believed that not a man escaped.

Whenever a shot was fired from a house, artillery (loaded with grape) was brought to bear upon the devoted building, and the soldiers, in their hurry and excitement, did not always select the right house. In many instances the cannon were levelled point blank, and fired within thirty yards of the house, and this accounts for the terrible execution.

One account gives the loss of the insurgents at between 800 and 1,000, and that of the troops at about 200; but it is evidently impossible to arrive at any thing like certainty at present. Commissioners, said to have come from London and Switzerland, have been arrested, and it is said that the Government are in possession of documents of the greatest importance, placing beyond a doubt the existence of a formidable plot against the President, which was to have broken out in the course of the week; and it was only on the receipt of this information that he resolved upon taking the initiative, and stealing a march upon the Assembly.

Tranquility was pretty well restored in Paris by the evening of Friday, the 5th inst. On the following day upon pavements and the shattered walls of houses were all that remained of the insurrection in and about Paris.

The Departments Seine, and Loire, and Alliers, had been placed in a state of siege, but the disturbances which caused the act were insignificant.

Every where, without an exception, the troops had been successful.

A telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool, received just before the Baltic sailed, states that the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Annam had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military usurpation of President Napoleon.

Lieut. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States Navy, was among those wounded in the Boulevards. He lost his finger, had his leg broken, and was completely disabled.

M. Thiers has been liberated by the President, in consequence of his ill health, on his agreeing to leave the country.

The Artillery vote was 21 for Napoleon, and 43 against him.

The exact loss of the Army in Paris during the late engagements is one superior officer and fifteen soldiers killed; three officers and one hundred and fifteen soldiers wounded.

Fresh arrests continue daily to be made among the Republican leaders.

Changarnier and the Generals were confined at Ham, to be tried by a Court Martial, on the charge of attempting to seduce the soldiers of the army from their duty.

M. Thiers will leave immediately for Italy.

Napoleon will undoubtedly have an immense majority at the election for President, which was to take place on the 20th inst.

Marshal Soult died on the 26th ult, in the 72d year of his age.

European Designs against the U. States.

Of all the plots ever mediated against the rising greatness of this country, none has ever been devised more deep and dangerous than that which proposes to involve her youthful energies in the complicated web of European politics. We can imagine the gray old spiders of England, France, and other Powers, jealous both of Russia and the United States, looking with eager eyes at their unsuspecting prey approaches the net. Neither of them have raised a finger to resist the aggressive power of Russia, and to fight their battles for them, and cripple their own commerce and resources in the operation, they will kill two birds with one stone. It remains to be seen whether Jonathan is too good enough in general, and traitor enough to his own interests in particular, to be humbugged so grossly.—*Richmond Repub.*

A Mammoth.—Mr. Samuel Frantz, near Waynesboro', slaughtered a hog on Monday last, which weighed 634 lbs. clear.

Arrival of the Georgia—Three Millions of Gold Come.

New York, Dec. 21.—The steamer Georgia has arrived from Chagres, bringing the California mails, 400 passengers, \$1,476,000 in freight, and \$1,500,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The Georgia was detained at Chagres three and a half days, in consequence of a severe storm, which prevented the embarkation of passengers. She transferred 450 passengers to the Empire city, at Havana, bound for New Orleans.

There has been a tremendous two weeks' rain storm at Chagres, causing the river to rise fifty feet above its usual height, and destroying a great deal of property. Horses, men and cattle were floated down the river and swept to sea.

The river on the 26th had subsided. Many vessels were lost, among which was the Home, bound to San Juan.

Horrible Murders in California.—We condense from the Marysville Herald, an account of some shocking murders recently committed in that vicinity.

"Scarcely had we announced in our last murder of two men, when we heard of the murder of three more, about three miles from Natchez, on Honeat creek. Seven men have been murdered, within three or four days, in a region of country only about twelve miles in extent. At the Honeat Rancho, was found the body of a man, recognized as George Mather, a teamster, who had been engaged in carrying goods to the mines. He was from Boston or vicinity. Two other dead bodies were found about one hundred yards from Mather's body. One of them, whose name is supposed to be Jenkins, had seventeen stabs. The other, whose name appears to be Gardner, had his throat cut. He was also a young man. The pockets of both were rifled.

"J. S.—We learn that six other men have been found murdered, near the same place. The men appear to have been killed by the same means. We have been called upon to chronicle the murder of 17 fellow-beings in the course of a few days. The sheriff, Mr. R. B. Buchanan, and his posse, went out to the Sonoran Camp, hearing that three of the men suspected of the recent murders were there, and was shot in the back, near the spine, and it is feared mortally wounded. There is great excitement in the city, and parties are leaving for the camp."

The Gale on the Isthmus.—A letter, addressed to the President of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, from Chagres, states that the terrific storm which broke over the Isthmus on the 5th instant, washed away half the town of Cruces, and all the new nets and barges just brought from the States, were likewise swept off. There was not a bit of wood left to tell where some seventy houses stood. The writer of the letter lost two stores, the only vestige of which remaining was two iron chests, which the water moved twenty feet. Some schooners have been lost at Chagres, and the steamer Georgia has been forced to land her passengers and receive the mails and specie at Navy Bay.

The Cholera at Jamaica.—A steamer from Bermuda, which has just arrived at Halifax from Jamaica, with dates to the 26th, reports that the cholera, instead of being on the decline, was extending its ravages in many parts of the island. The Morning Journal says: "From all parts of the country our accounts are lamentable. The peasants are again being swept off, and the disease is spreading fearfully, while the violence with which it acts, leaves but little time for the beneficial application of medicine." At Montego Bay the town is infected in all quarters. At Leith Estate the mortality has been very great, death carrying off his thirty or forty victims daily from that property and neighboring estates. The effect of this disastrous state of affairs is almost manifest in mercantile matters.

Indian Massacre.—During an Indian play called the "Peon," at Los Angeles, an Indian named Cayote, having endeavored to take a bottle of liquor by force from a woman, her husband interfered, and attempted to tie him and to take him to jail. The other Indians interfered, rescued him, beat the husband, and dared the whites to an attack. The latter procured help, and fired on them for some minutes, until they fled. Twenty-one took shelter in the house they had attempted to fire, and were captured and taken to jail. Eight dead Indians were found in front of the house. The Indians who were arrested on the occasion were taken before Justice Mallard, fined \$1 each, and sentenced to receive 25 lashes.

Men Frozen to Death.—A man named Daniel Whitmore was found frozen to death on Wednesday week, near Woodensberg, Baltimore county. He was seen the previous day with two flasks of rum in his possession. Jos. Lapp, residing near Bonhomers, Md., was frozen to death on Tuesday week. Emanuel Whipple was also frozen to death in Cincinnati, on Monday night week. At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night week, three men were found in the streets, speeched from the cold, but timely remedies saved their lives. Nathaniel Keefe, a respectable colored man, was frozen to death near Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night week. He was engaged in devotional exercises till a late hour, and it is supposed in going out doors to procure fuel, fell down and thus froze.

A Horse Blown Up.—Loss of Life.—Mr. Geo. Ralston, of King's creek, Hancock county, Va., a few days ago, purchased a keg of powder, for the purpose of blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously injured.

A Lady Burned to Death.—Mrs. Latondis, a respectable old lady of Baltimore, who, some three or four weeks since, went to Talbot county, near Easton, to act as nurse in a family, was found burned to death in her room a few nights ago. When discovered, her head was lying in the fire, and it is supposed she met her unfortunate death by being seized with a fit.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The stables, &c., of the Ohio Stage Company, which contained a number of horses, carriages, &c., were destroyed by fire this morning; also, Messrs. Braws & Link's rectifying establishment, and Newcombe & And's paint shop, with a number of small frame buildings.

Pardon of Another of the Cuban Prisoners.

The Washington papers of Monday announce the pardon by the Queen of Spain of James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists, who was captured in Cuba and sent to Spain. In September last, his mother wrote to President Fillmore the following touching letter, which it will be seen has been effectual in inducing the Queen to extend a free pardon to him:—

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1851.

Dear Father of our Country: To you I look for help. My dear son is one of the unfortunate prisoners to Spain. He is all the child I have; is only nineteen years old—not twenty-two as stated. He is innocent and unsuspecting and the more easily duped. He saw no means of making a support for himself and me, we being poor; could get no employment; my health was bad; he therefore hoped to do something by going to Cuba. But, alas, I am worse than poor! Death would have been more welcome. His father died when he was very young, in Texas, which makes him more dear to me. Oh, cruel fate, why have I lived to see this? Perhaps to suit some wise design. God's will be done, not mine! I have prayed for his life from the time he left—it was spared. Dear President, will it be possible for you to do anything. Can you comfort me? I am wearing away. Methinks I cannot bear up under the idea of ten years—perhaps executed, or detained for life, or the climate the cause of his death. I feel for all of them and pray for all! It was not my will that he should go; he was soled into it by others. Dear father of the land of my birth, can you do anything? Will you ask for their release? Methinks you will, and it would be granted. Will you feel offended with me for appealing to you for comfort? If so, I beg pardon. My distress has stimulated me to venture to dare to address the President. To whom else could I look for comfort? If you could but see me I know you would pity me. If any one knew I had approached you, they might think I presumed much. Perhaps I do; but methinks you will view it in charity. Will you try to do something for their release?

With all due respect to your Excellency, OPHELIA P. TALBOT.

To his excellency President Fillmore. A copy of this letter was transmitted by the then Acting Secretary of State to her Catholic Majesty's Minister at Washington, with the request kindly to intercede with the authorities of Spain in behalf of the unfortunate son of Mrs. Talbot, James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists, then a prisoner on his way to Spain. The happy result of this application will appear from the following letter from Mr. Webster to Mrs. Talbot:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

Madam:—It gives me sincere pleasure to be enabled to inform you that her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, to whose Ministry in this city a copy of your letter to the President, of the 25th of September last, had been communicated, with the request to intercede with his Government, in behalf of your unfortunate son, James M. Wilson, has not only graciously pardoned him, but has furnished him also from her own private purse the means to return speedily to his home.

I transmit, enclosed, a copy of the note of the Minister for Foreign Relations of Spain to Mr. Calderon on this subject, and of his note to me.

I am, madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mrs. Ophelia Talbot, New Orleans, La. The note from the Spanish Minister, to which Mr. Webster refers, says:

"The simple and touching terms in which the letter describes the despair of the mother, deprived of her only son, have not failed to affect the benevolent heart of Her Majesty, ever ready to stretch forth the hand of mercy to the unfortunate; whilst the religious resignation of the writer, still more strengthens her Majesty's desire to conform her in her pious confidence. Therefore, setting aside, in this case, every other consideration than that of restoring happiness to an unfortunate mother by restoring to her the son, it has pleased the Queen to make use of the prerogative conceded to her by the laws, and to pardon the prisoner James M. Wilson. And her Majesty, wishing that no delay may occur in the execution of her kind design, has given orders that the expenses of the voyage of the prisoner Wilson to New Orleans shall be paid out of her own private purse, so that the inexperienced and erring young man may return as soon as possible to the arms of his disconsolate mother."

The advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 25th October. King Kamachama had, by royal proclamation, designated and recommended the 18th of December to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the Islands.

The following resolution has been passed by the Parliament, and signed by the King:—

Be it resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative council assembled, that in the sense of this House, the demands of France are so clearly unjust, and contrary to the laws of nations and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is so incompatible with the existence of a regular independent government in these Islands: If France should persist in such a course, it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his government from insult and oppression, by placing this kingdom under the protection of some friendly State, and that should such emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the Legislative council being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council, under such emergency to consult the honor and safety of his kingdom, according to his Majesty's best judgment, and that whatever he may so do will be binding upon the nation.

The Polynesian says that the Commissioner of the U. S. called officially at the Foreign office, on the 14th Oct., making known the views of his government in regard to the past, present and future position of these Islands. The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereignty.

A Novel Defence.—A case for libel was tried at New York on Saturday, in which both parties were Jewish, and the counsel for the defence extended before the jury that neither could maintain an action against the other in a Christian court. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and gave a verdict of \$150 for the plaintiff.

Gettysburg Railroad.

